



THEATRE ROYAL

On WEDNESDAY next, April 15. will be presented,
THE TRAGEDY OF

VENICE PRESERV'D;

OR,

A PLOT DISCOVER'D.

For a Charitable Purpose.

The Part of PIERRE by HOUTON STUART NICHOLSON, Esq.

With an EPILOGUE.

Add BELVIDERA.

Mrs JACKSON.

To which will be added, the Musical Entertainment of

THE PADLOCK.

Dunfermline, 18th March 1783.

THE Guildry of this burgh having been fully and regularly called, to take under their consideration a former overture concerning the propriety of joining with the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, &c. in an application to Parliament, for a redress of grievances complained of by the inhabitants and burgesses of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, ancient the manner of choosing their Magistrates and Councilors, and by them the Members to serve in Parliament.

The Guildry considering that many burghs in Scotland, as well as this, are represented by a Town Council not exceeding 25 members, in the nomination of which the Merchants, Burgesses, and Inhabitants have not the most distant voice or vote; said Councils being annually filled up by themselves, and frequently with such persons as must support that party who were their electors, without being at liberty to act impartially for the general interest of the community. Their Town Councils, upon the present arbitrary plan, cannot be esteemed an equal or fair representation for the Merchants and Burgesses, nor can the Member by them chosen to serve in Parliament, be deemed the Representative of the people. Which grievances the Guildry do unanimously apprehend call loudly for redress.

The Meeting do therefore resolve to concur with the other Burghs and Incorporations in Scotland, in making application to Parliament for a more liberal mode of electing their representatives; and have appointed a Committee to correspond and act in conjunction with the Merchant Company of Edinburgh, and other societies who shall unite in so necessary a measure (with which resolution the Incorporation of Weavers do unanimously concur, and have in like manner appointed a Committee of Correspondence, who, with the Guildry, comprehend more than two thirds of the whole community). And they order this their resolution to be published in the Edinburgh news-papers.

Aberdeen, April 9. 1783.

At a General Meeting of the Merchant Burgesses of this city, assembled for the purpose of signing a petition to be presented to the Honourable House of Commons, praying, That they may be admitted to the exercise of a right, warranted by ancient practice and the principles of the British constitution, of electing their Magistrates and Council, and Representatives in Parliament, it was unanimously resolved,

That this Meeting highly approve of the spirited resolutions entered into by the Burgesses of other towns in Scotland for the same important purpose, as expressed in the different letters read at this Meeting, and are very happy in being honoured with their concurrence.

That the Burgesses of Aberdeen are disposed to solicit, with decency and firmness, these constitutional privileges, which they have strong hopes, by the wisdom and justice of Parliament, to obtain; and they wish to inform the different Burghs in Scotland, with how much pleasure they will receive the honour of their correspondence.

Letters may be addressed to Mr Patrick Barron, or Mr John Ewen, merchants, Aberdeen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 8.

War Office, April 8. 1783.

Royal regiment of horse guards, Cornet J. J. Fortescue, of the 21st dragoons, is appointed to be Cornet, vice William Hoste.

6th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Francis Hammond, of the 21st dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Drouly.

11th Regiment of dragoons, Adjutant John Anderson, of the 23d dragoons, to be Adjutant, vice William Trevillian.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet E. Walbank to be Lieutenant, vice George Street.

21st Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Francis Drouly, of the 6th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Hammond. Cornet William Hoste, of the royal regiment of horse guards, to be Cornet, vice J. J. Fortescue.

10th Regiment of foot guards, Lewis George Dives, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Aubrey Beauclerk. Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable Francis Needham, of the 104th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Whitworth. Captain D. Campbell, of the 45th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Evelyn Anderson.

4th Regiment of foot, Nicholas Baillie, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the additional companies, vice Samuel Higgs.

18th Regiment of foot, William Mourgue, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Samuel Barnes Scott.

23d Regiment of foot, Thomas Milborne West, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gage Montreior.

26th Regiment of foot, Ensign George Berry to be Lieutenant, vice James Seton.

37th Regiment of foot, Robert Bissett, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Quarme.

44th Regiment of foot, Major B. Blundell, of the 79th regiment, to be Major, vice Charles Lumm.

45th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Evelyn Anderson, of the 1st foot guards, to be Captain of a company, vice Duncan Campbell.

Ensign Aubrey Beauclerk, of the 1st foot guards, to be Captain of a company, vice Evelyn Anderson.

61th Regiment of foot, Robert Forryth, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dingley Halled.

68th Regiment of foot, John Potts, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Potts.

79th Regiment of foot, Major Charles Lumm, of the 44th regiment, to be Major, vice B. Blundell.

81st Regiment of foot, George Skene, Gent. to be Ensign, vice G. H. Reade. James Farquharson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice David Johnston. John Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Johnston.

82d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Crawford, of the 1st dragoon guards, to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Pitcairne.

83d Regiment of foot, John Butter, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice James Butter.

84th Regiment of foot, William Muller, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Daniel Muller. Captain Evelyn Anderson, of the 45th regiment, to be Major, vice Lord Henry Fitzgerald.

86th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Johnstone, of the 81st regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Sacheverell Newton. Major George Bernard, of the 20th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Thomas Coore.

87th Regiment of foot, George M'Alpin, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice John M'Alpin.

89th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Gardiner of the 21st regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Samuel Edwards.

91st Regiment of foot, Ensign John Rutherford to be Lieutenant, vice Anthony Gore. Robert Hudson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Rutherford. Ensign R. Boycott to be Lieutenant, vice Schaw Gro-

93d Regiment of foot, Ensign Edward Gibson to be Lieutenant, vice R. Gibbons. Arthur Kempland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Gibbons.

96th Regiment of foot, Cornet Charles Fitzroy, of the 11th dragoons, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Bateson.

99th Regiment of foot, John Cooper, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Napper.

104th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Whitworth, of the 1st foot guards, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Honourable Francis Needham. Lieutenant Hampton Provost Thomas, of the 79th regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice John Herring.

Andrew Lawrie, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Robert Korison. Major Alexander Leith, of the 81st regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Charles Whitworth. Captain Sir George Glynn, Bart. from half-pay in the late 123d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice the Honourable Thomas Jones. Andrew Hunter, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Symmers.

Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop's corps of foot, Herbert Dalrymple, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Pendergrafs. William Tustin, Gent. to be Adjutant, vice Andrew Stuart.

Lord Strathaven's corps of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Baillie, Fort Major of Fort George, to be Captain of a company, vice Alexander Walker.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Ramsay, of the 36th regiment, to be Captain of an independent company of foot, vice John Daniel.

Captain Alexander Walker, of Lord Strathaven's corps of foot, to be Fort Major of Fort George, vice Alexander Baillie.

Extraits from the SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE DE FRANCE, of Tuesday, April 1.

THIS supplement contains a verbose and prolix narrative of the engagements between the English and French squadrons in the East-Indies, from the 3d of July 1782, to the 8th of the same month, when Commodore Suffrein put into Goudelour to repair. The account thus far, concludes in the following words: "It is hard to determine, which of the two squadrons suffered most in the engagement; but certain it is, that Admiral Hughes declined it, though it evidently was in his power to maintain the conflict."

Then follows an account of the French sailing from the 1st of August to the 25, when they came to an anchor in Back-bay; the batteries from shore fired several rounds; at ten at night the Commodore sent to reconnoitre a proper spot for landing, which was effected on the 26th, at three A. M. The land forces, under the command of Baron d'Agoult, marched up to Trincomale, whilst Monsieur de Suffrein went to reconnoitre within market-shot, giving orders to the Sieur Defrais, chief engineer, to direct the attack. The two subsequent days were employed in raising batteries. On the 29th, early in the morning, those on the left began their fire, which soon silenced that of the enemy. We had about twenty men killed and wounded. On the 30th, at break of day, the firing was renewed, and briskly kept up. At nine, A. M. De Suffrein, in his own name, and that of Baron d'Agoult, summoned the Governor to surrender. A few difficulties were started concerning the terms, but they were soon removed: the capitulation took place in the course of that day, and the gates given up to the King's troops. In the morning of the 31st, our troops marched up to Fort Oltemburgh, which surrendered on the same terms as Trincomale. After having left a sufficient garrison in those two places, the rest of the troops reembarked on the 31st of September, and the next day the English squadron was despatched, when Commodore de Suffrein threw out the signal for sailing, and preparing for the engagement. On the 3d, at break of day, the enemy were two leagues off to the leeward of Trincomale; the King's Squadron advanced in a line; the weather rather hazy; the enemy, with twelve ships of the line, endeavoured to decline an engagement, and it was two o'clock P. M. before Monsieur de Suffrein could come up with them with few of his ships, when a partial engagement ensued, which lasted six hours and a half. Admiral Hughes took the advantage of the night's darkness to sheer off, and the French Commodore returned towards Trincomale; his Majesty's ship l'Orion was lost in the night in endeavouring to enter the bay; the crew and part of the effects saved. It was expected that the damages sustained could not be repaired till the 28th of September, when Commodore Suffrein proposed sailing in his way back to the coast of Coromandel, in search of the English Squadron, to engage it the sixth time since the Commodore sailed from France.

Letters from the coast of Coromandel, dated the 15th of September, bring advice, that the English army, composed of 1200 Europeans, and 18 battalions of seapoys, of 750 men each, with 1500 horse and a train of artillery, consisting of two large cannon and 50 field pieces, after having remained encamped for some days on the hill of Perimbe, had with great precipitation retired towards Madras, on hearing of the Squadron being returned off that place after the last engagement. By the same letters, it appears, that Hyder Ally had quitted the camp three leagues off Goudelour, in order to draw near to Arcot; and that after having remained encamped for some days at Harny, to the southward of the above place, he was marching up by easy journeys towards Tirvenon, to draw the English still further north, whilst Tipunseal his son, at the head of a detached corps to the southward, was in the neighbourhood of Goudelour, where the French troops had remained under the command of Comte D'Offelize. It is further added, that Hyder Ally was waiting with impatience for the arrival of the Marquis de Buffly, and the reinforcements this General was to bring with him; that all negotiations for peace between the Maharrattas and the English were at a stand; and that the regency of Poonah, had sent three Waquits to the coast of Coromandel, in order to concert measures with Hyder, and wait the arrival of the Marquis de Buffly.

Articles of the Capitulation agreed to between Mr Baillie de Suffrein de St Tropez, Commander in Chief of his Most Christian Majesty's fleet in the Indian Seas; the Baron d'Agoult Lieut.-Col. commander of the land forces before Trincomale; and Capt. Hay Macdonwel, commander of the forces belonging to his Britannic Majesty, and those of the honourable East India Company at Trincomale in the Isle of Ceylon.

Art. I. THE gates shall be surrendered as soon as the capitulation shall be signed and approved off:

the troops shall lay down their arms, artillery, &c. on the Glacis, in going out; they shall go out at sun rise, with matches lighted, two field pieces of six pound ball, one mortar, and all things belonging to it; a dozen charges, &c. shall all be conducted on board, for the purpose of being transported to Madras, by the shortest way in transports fitted out and victualled at the expence of his most Christian Majesty; and the English troops, when on board, shall be treated in the same manner as the sailors belonging to his Most Christian Majesty.

Art. II. There shall be a separate vessel allotted for the commanding officer, the other superior officers, the engineer, commissary, officers of the Artillery, surgeon, and their suite, which shall also be fitted out and victualled within ten days, or sooner, if possible, that is to say, by the 10th of September. The said officers shall carry all their papers with them without being examined.

Art. III. The besiegers shall furnish a sufficient quantity of carriages for the conveyance of the cannon and mortars above mentioned, and the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

Art. IV. The sick and wounded, who are not in a condition to be embarked, and who must therefore be left in the place, shall be at liberty to go to Madras as soon as they are able; meanwhile they shall be attended and lodged at his Most Christian Majesty's expence.

Art. V. The commanding officer, all the other officers under him, all those belonging to the garrison, and in general all the troops of the King or the Company, shall be at liberty to leave the place without any interruption.

Art. VI. The inhabitants, and all those belonging to the place, shall be maintained in all their rights, privileges, and prerogatives.

Art. VII. The public magazines shall be delivered up to the person appointed for that purpose by the commander of his Most Christian Majesty's forces; but all private property shall be secured to the present proprietors.

Art. VIII. All deserters shall be pardoned, but faithfully delivered up, and no means shall be used to induce any of the troops, whether Europeans or Indians, to enter into his Most Christian Majesty's service.

Art. IX. The commanding officer shall be responsible for all the disorders which may be committed by his troops.

Art. X. The officer commanding the forces, and all the other officers, shall be permitted to remain in their houses till the vessel mentioned in the 2d article shall be ready to sail for Madras.

Art. XI. The gate shall be delivered up within an hour after the capitulation is agreed to. The garrison shall go out as mentioned in the 1st article, to be conducted on board the transports. Finally the present capitulation shall be executed in all the eleven articles, with reciprocal good faith.

At Trincomale, Aug. 30. 1782.

(Signed) HAY MACDONWEL, Capt.

42d Reg. Comm.

Le Chevalier de SUFFREIN.

Le Baron D'AGOUT.

Our readers may rely on the authenticity of the following detail concerning the dreadful havoc made in Sicily and Calabria by the late earthquakes, as it is communicated by an eminent Italian merchant, who received the account by yesterday's French mail, in a letter from his correspondent, dated Naples, March 11.

| Places destroyed. | Number of dead. |
|--|-----------------|
| In Monteleone, that part of the town called Terra Vecchia, the castle and the seat of Donna Marianna Fabianna, | 9 |
| Calabro | 26 |
| S. Calugero | 35 |
| Calimero partly destroyed | 1 |
| St Pietro di Miletodo | 1 |
| Canerpani destroyed | 21 |
| Rofano, totally destroyed | 36 |
| Drofi, ditto | 47 |
| Riziconi, ditto | 76 |
| S. Cristina, ditto | 900 |
| Cosoleto, ditto, besides the Prince and his family | 200 |
| Sitizano, destroyed | 256 |
| Lubrico, ditto | 109 |
| Aquero di Sinapoli, ditto | 300 |
| La Madonadido, ditto | 600 |
| Oppido, ditto | 2500 |
| Scuiraona | 3000 |
| Palmi, ditto | 4000 |
| Bagnara, ditto | 4000 |
| Scilla, half ditto | 2400 |
| St Procopio, destroyed | 900 |
| Pedavoli, ditto | 300 |
| Pallagoria, ditto | 600 |
| Sciro, ditto | 150 |
| St Pio Giorgio, ditto | 200 |
| Venapoli, ditto | 300 |
| Trifilico, ditto | 900 |
| Catelluci, ditto | 130 |
| Calanna, ditto | 16 |
| Terra Nuova, ditto | 2000 |
| Reggio, ditto | 17 |
| Radicina, ditto | 2600 |
| Caval Nuovo, ditto | 8300 |

(Including the Princess of Gerace) In all 35,521
Besides the above account, which is as exact as could be made up, being by order from the Court of Naples, there is a list of 21 more towns and villages which have been destroyed; but the number of dead cannot be ascertained.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Amsterdam, 35. | Agio of the Bank |
| Ditto Night, 34 8. | from Holland, } 35. |
| Rotterdam, 35 2 | |



HOUSE OF PEERS, Wednesday, April 9.

READ a first time, the Gloucester road bill. Passed the Indemnity, linen bounty, Papists deeds, Lord Ogilvie's attainder, Bridewell hospital, and Wapping poor bill.

Deferred the Committee on Baynton's divorce bill till Thursday next, when the Solicitor for the bill was ordered to attend with the original proceedings in the Arches Court.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, April 9.

READ a first time, the bill for regulating Courts of Justiciary.

Read a second time, and committed for the morrow, the mutiny bill.

Received and read a petition against the Hull bill, which was referred to the Committee on that bill, and counsel ordered to be heard. Also petitions from Denbigh and Droitwich, relative to a more equal representation in Parliament, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Passed the Trent navigation and Staunton road bills.

Deferred for three weeks, the Committee on the stolen goods, and house-breaking bills.

Came to four resolutions on the supply. To be reported on the morrow.

Deferred the Ways and Means till Friday.

New writs were moved and ordered, in the room of Henry Strachey, Esq; who has accepted the office of Storekeeper of the Ordnance; and William Adam, Esq; appointed Treasurer of the Ordnance.

Mr Secretary Fox moved, that the further consideration of the American intercourse bill, be adjourned for three weeks. The principal objects of the bill, he said, might be answered by a negotiation, and he never wished to see that introduced into a bill, before the conclusion of a treaty, which ought to be the consequence of a treaty. All that was necessary at present was, to bring in a bill as speedily as possible to repeal the prohibitory acts, and such other laws as made it necessary for American ships to be registered and supplied with dockets, when they failed for a British port.

Mr W. Pitt had no objection to postponing the further consideration of his bill, if Ministers would say there was any prospect of succeeding in a negotiation, by which the purposes of the bill might be answered. He had, however, no hopes that the negotiation would prove as successful as Ministers imagined.

Mr Secretary Fox said, he was by no means sanguine in his hopes, that the negotiation would succeed to the utmost of his wishes; but still he preferred negotiating to passing the bill; if the negotiation should fail, the bill might then be again recurred to and passed.

Mr W. Pitt said, the bill was of a temporary nature, and might of course be repealed, if the objects of the bill could not be satisfactorily obtained otherwise.

Mr Secretary Fox said, it would be impolitic to propose a temporary bill, which it would be afterwards dangerous to repeal; a sound politician would, therefore, be cautious how he took any step he might afterwards repent.

The Solicitor General observed, that as the two points the Right Honourable member seemed to have principally at heart, namely, the repealing the prohibitory acts, and such other laws as imposed a necessity for American ships being furnished with dockets and certificates, made part of the bill already before the House, those two parts of it might be passed, and the others rejected.

Mr Secretary Fox objected to this proposition, as he thought each of the two points ought to be the subject of a separate bill; and it would require a great deal of deliberation how American ships ought to be treated. If they were to be considered as the ships of a foreign nation, and put on the footing of British ships, this would probably give offence to Russia; and, on the other hand, it would be proper to make some distinction in favour of the Americans, to induce them to make some distinction in favour of us.

The question was then put for adjourning the further consideration of the intercourse bill, and carried without a division.

Mr Secretary Fox then moved for leave to bring in a bill to restore the freedom of commerce with America.

Mr D. Hartley was of opinion, this would not answer the Right Hon. member's object; as such a bill will enable us to trade with America, but would not enable America to trade with us; for though, under this bill, an English ship trading to America, would be free from confiscation, yet an American ship, on her way to Ostend, would be liable to seizure; he, therefore, submitted, whether the word of America, would not be better than the word with America.

Mr Secretary Fox thought both objects would be answered by the word with, but withdrew his motion to make it again some other day.

From the SUPPLEMENT to the KINGSTON MORNING POST.

Kingston, Jan. 15. Monday the Emerald, Capt. Knell; Endymion, Captain Smith; and Hornet sloop, Capt. Tinsley, arrived at Port-Royal, having under convoy a large fleet from Charlestown, some with loyalists and their negroes on board; others with parts of different regiments, lumber, horses, &c. and the ship William, prize to the Tarrar.

The fleet left Charlestown bar on the 18th ult. consisting of more than 130 sail; part of which, having on board loyalists and their negroes, was conducted to St. Augustine by the convoy which arrived here; part went to New-York with the Assurance, of 44 guns; Bellifarius, and Carolina, having on board troops and inhabitants; many families of the first distinction in Carolina went to England, in a small division of the fleet, under the protection of the Adamant, of 50 guns; and the remainder of the fleet, with troops and loyalists, separated for St. Lucia, conducted by the Narcissus, of 20 guns.

About 1600 veteran troops, under the command of Brigadier-General Stewart, upwards of 400 white families, and about 4500 slaves, arrived in the fleet.

On the 3d curr. that part of the fleet bound here, fell in with a French and American convoy, consisting of 17 sail, escorted by a 64-gun ship, armed en flute, and a frigate from Cape Francois, 15 of which were bound to Boston, and two to Old France. The Endymion and Magicienne, then in company, were instantly ordered to chase, while the fleet lay to, waiting the event. Next day the former ship joined the convoy, with the Celerity, a French merchantman, having a cargo of rum, sugar, indigo, and cotton, valued at 20,000 l. Sterling; and reported that the Magicienne had brought the French frigate to close action, and soon carried her; but being attacked immediately by the 64, armed en flute, all her masts were shot by the board at the second broadside,

side, and she appeared to be a mere wreck, lying at the mercy of the enemy. The Endymion was then in sight, but being becalmed, and at a great distance, could not assist her consort. The Magicienne has not since been heard of, and we are under serious apprehensions for her safety. No other vessel is missing out of the whole fleet.

On the 9th, the Celerity French prize, ran on a sunken rock off the small island of Henega, and was totally lost.

From the London Papers, April 10.

L O N D O N.

The Earl of Mornington was at the levee yesterday, and kissed the King's hand, on being dignified with the order of St Patrick.

Yesterday the Earl of Hertford kissed hands on being appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

The same day Lord Townshend kissed the King's hand on being appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, in the room of the Duke of Richmond, resigned.

Yesterday Lord Loughborough, Mr Justice Ashurst, and Mr Baron Hotham, were at court, and received the Great Seal from his Majesty, on being appointed Lords Commissioners, and were sworn in accordingly.

Yesterday evening passed the Great Seal at Lord Loughborough's house in Bedford Square, the Conge d'Elire for the election of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Yesterday Henry Strachey, Esq; kissed the King's hand on being appointed Storekeeper of the Ordnance.—As did William Adam, Esq; on being appointed Treasurer of the above department.

Lord Viscount Hinchinbroke is appointed Master of his Majesty's Stag Hounds.

His Grace the Duke of Portland this day held his first levee, at which upwards of 400 persons of the first distinction attended, and it is thought to have been the most crowded assemblage ever known upon a similar occasion.

We are assured, that the Duke of Richmond, during the time he was in office, did not accept one shilling of the public money. *St James's Chronicle.*

The Duke of Richmond, it is said, was earnestly solicited to keep his office of Master of the Ordnance, but his Grace persisted in refusing to give support to a coalition founded on principles opposite to those which induced him to accept his office. *Ibid.*

On the same honest and noble foundation of adhering to principles, Lord Elingham generously resigned his office. *Ibid.*

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, came on, at the East-India House in Leadenhall-street, the election of six Directors of the said Company for four years, and finally closed at six in the afternoon; when, upon calling up the ballot, the numbers were as follow:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| John Michie, Esq; | 644 |
| William Mills, Esq; | 556 |
| Laurence Sullivan, Esq; | 540 |
| Sir William James, Bart. | 529 |
| Thomas Parry, Esq; | 524 |
| Samuel Smith, Jun. Esq; | 507 |
| John Woodhouse, Esq; | 502 |
| Thomas Pattle, Jun. Esq; | 455 |
| Culling Smith, Esq; | 450 |
| John Grant, Esq; | 448 |
| John Webb, Esq; | 381 |
| Joseph Hurlock, Esq; | 299 |

And last night, at twelve o'clock, the scrutineers finished their examination, when the six first were declared to be duly chosen.

Yesterday Richard Neave, Esq; was elected Governor, and George Peters, Esq; Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

Spain has at last formally recognised the independence of America. In consequence of this recognition Mr Carmichael has been publicly received at the Court of Madrid, and introduced to his Catholic Majesty in quality of *Charges des Affaires* from the United States of America.

It is with great concern we inform the public, that the recent "patches" from Lord Macartney, Governor of Madras, are of a very unfavourable nature; his Lordship informing the Directors of the East India Company, of Monsieur Suffrein's squadron being in possession of the coast, and that Hyder Ali was making rapid advances for the investiture of the garrison; in addition to which the calamity of a general famine in that quarter was daily expected; that General Sir Eyre Coote had unfortunately been thrown from his horse at the head of the Company's troops, by which he received such violent bruises as to incapacitate him for the present for the public service; in consequence of which the chief command had devolved on Brigadier General Stuart, who signalized himself so remarkably in the affair of the late Lord Pigot.

The last monsoon on the Coromandel coast, which damaged Sir Edward Hughes's fleet, was very severely felt in other places: a Danish ship, employed in the country trade, from China to Bengal, was lost, and all her crew perished;—several grabs were lost between Madras and Bengal; and to the southward it was much more severe. A Danish man of war of 50 guns very narrowly escaped off Tranquebar; and some vessels foundered off that coast, and others on the coast. At Negapatam, the Granby, a country ship was dismasted, but escaped with her cargo and the loss of three men washed overboard; on the other side the peninsula, near Anjengo, it was exceedingly severe; there are no accounts of ships as at the beginning of the monsoon; there were no ships moving on the Malabar coast. These winds blew with such impetuous fury, that nothing on the sea can hardly live; when ships are unlucky enough to meet the monsoon, they usually drive before it, as the only way to escape foundering in the heavy seas.

The reinforcements for the French and British squadrons being all arrived in the East Indies, which they are expected to have been by the beginning of October at farthest; those under Sir Richard Dickerton to join, Admiral Hughes at Madras; and those under Le Chevalier Froment to join Le Baillie de Suffrein at Trincomalee; the two fleets will be very powerful. The British will consist of seventeen sail of the line, including the *Isis* of 50 guns; the French sixteen sail of the line, including two ships of 50 guns each. So that there are very great expectations of another conflict, no less obstinate and bloody than either of the two last, before any account can be received in the eastern world of a cessation of hostilities having taken place among all the belligerent powers.

Yesterday the order of the day was read in the House of

Commons for the House to be put into a committee of supply; three army estimates were upon motion ordered to be referred to the committee; the Speaker then left the Chair; and after a short time the committee came to the following resolutions, viz.

"That a number of land forces, including 4155 invalids, amounting to 41,755 effective men (commission and non-commission officers included) by employed from the 25th of April, 1783, to the 24th of June following, both inclusive.

"That a sum not exceeding 155,868 l. 14 s. 6 d. be granted for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations and Africa, including those in the garrison of Gibraltar, for 61 days, from the 25th of April 1783, to the 24th of June following.

"That a sum not exceeding 180,891 l. 1 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of 1755 effective men, for guards, garrison, and other of his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for 61 days, from the 25th of April 1783, to the 24th of June following.

"That a sum not exceeding 9320 l. 13 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty for defraying the charge of two Hanoverian battalions of foot in Great Britain, for 112 days, from the 25th of December 1782, to the 24th of June 1783, both inclusive.

The said resolutions were ordered to be reported this day.

A letter from Rotherham, dated April 1, says, "On Sunday night there was a mutiny amongst the soldiers quartered here, being about 280, (the remains of the 91st regiment) who alleged that they had been intitled to their discharges for above ten days, but had been told by their officers to the East India Company for ten guineas a man. They seized their arms, beat up, and about ten o'clock marched off to Sheffield, from whence they returned at seven yesterday morning, with about 200 Sheffield rabble at their heels, broke open the guard-room, and secured 30 rounds of powder and ball each man, and continued so riotous during the day that the market could not be held, all business was stopped, and the inhabitants were under the greatest apprehensions for the consequences. The officers at last, however, consented to discharge them, and they are most of them dispersed and dispersing; for we have been pretty quiet all night, and we hear of no disturbance this morning."

On Wednesday last the 90th regiment of foot (Col. Tottenham's) were disbanded at Wakefield.

On Thursday last Major Liffert's Yorkshire light dragoons were disbanded at Skipton in Craven. It is said most of the horses were purchased by a German agent.

Last week Lord Fauconberg's Yorkshire Volunteers, who had for some weeks been cantoned in several towns in the West riding, were also disbanded.

The Lancashire Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. were last week disbanded at Manchester, from which place the 3d regiment of dragoons are marched for the south.

We hear that Sir James Lowther, Bart. has given order for 200 of the Westmoreland militia to be employed at his seat at Lowther, in improving the ground, at 1 s. a day each, till till they have an opportunity of falling into other employment.

Monday morning the 31st ult. about four o'clock, a most melancholy accident happened at Sandycroft colliery, in Flintshire. While some workmen were getting coal, a fire damp suddenly arose in the pit, which was so dreadful in its effects, that four of them, with twelve horses, were instantly bereft of life. The remaining six were got out before life was totally extinguished, two of whom are since dead; the others are in a fair way of recovery. The bodies of the unfortunate people killed in the pit are burnt in a manner too shocking to describe.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 9.

"The Queen man of war, of 98 guns, was yesterday paid off.

"The transports and merchantmen bound to Halifax, are expected to sail to day."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, April 9.

"His Majesty's ship Queen was paid off yesterday, when they proceeded from the dockyard, headed by their officers, to Portsmouth, and saluted the Admiral with three cheers; and this morning they are now in a body going to their old Captain, the Hon. Captain Maitland, in Gosport; they all behaved in a very orderly becoming manner, and are supposed to be as good a ship's company as any in the navy.

"The Princess Royal is paying off this day.

"Sailed for Chatham the Porcupine frigate."

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 10.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bank Stock, shut, 131½ a 131 ex | South Sea Stock, — |
| div. | 3 per cent. Old Ann. shut. |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 83½ | Ditto New Ann. — |
| a 2. | Ditto 1751, — |
| 3 per cent. con. 66½ | India Stock, shut. |
| 3 per cent. red. shut. | 3 per cent. Ann. shut. |
| 3 per cent. 1726, — | India Bonds, — |
| Long Ann. 1793. | Exch. Bills, 8 disc. |
| Short Ann. 1778, 13½ a 13-16ths. | Navy Bills, 10½ disc. |

WIND AT DEAL, APRIL 9. E. S. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 10.

"Every thing is quite silent. The only breeze of political matter is, that Lord Loughborough insists, as keeper of the great seal, though it is in commission, of having a seat in the cabinet. The Foxites are determined against his admission. Lord North, it is said, as warmly desires it. A coal speculation says, has taken place between the coalition; and disunion, of course, is likely to follow. People, however, who are not prone to believe every giddy rumour, rely on this to be merely interested and very remote speculation.

"Wednesday morning, Henry Laurens, Esq; set out for Paris, to be prepared; as one of the American Commissioners, to negotiate a commercial treaty with Great Britain. David Hartley, Esq. will set out in a few days as Commissioner on the part of this country.

"The famine in Madras is so great, that it is common for 500 to die in a day; and this circumstance, owing to the late news, make Gentlemen imagine that Madras is in the hands of the enemy; for if Suffrein blocked up the port, it must have been impossible for them to hold out six weeks."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CORN.

"The Lord Mayor rose to give notice, that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring a bill, according to directions he had received from the Corn Committee, which should go to regulate the exports and imports of Corn; which should in future, by the operation of the bill, be made to de-

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pend on the average prices of that article in the London markets. He informed the House, that the reasons for wishing to bring in such a bill would be understood from evidence which he should lay before the House before the bringing in of the bill, though leave should be given. The evidence would, however, take some time to get transcribed from the papers of the Committee;—he therefore could not promise them by the time he would make his motion.

"Sir George Yonge wished the Right Hon. Magistrate would state the nature of the evidence before he thought of asking for leave to bring in a bill. To ask leave before, was, in his opinion, putting the cart before the horse.

"The Lord Mayor, after having spoken with a member who had some concern in the bill, pledged himself to lay the evidence before the House on Monday, so that Gentlemen might be enabled to judge of the propriety of the bill.

"Mr Ord was of opinion, that to regulate the imports and exports of corn, by the average prices at the London market, would be a dangerous and improper thing. The price of corn in other places was, at times, as well worthy of attention as that of the London markets.

"The House in a Committee on the mutiny bill, went thro' the same without amendment; received the report, and ordered the bill to be ingrossed.

"Mr Ord reported from the Committee of Supply the four resolutions of yesterday, which were read and agreed to.

"An account of exchequer bills was, upon motion, ordered to be laid before the House.

"Mr Rutherford from the African Committee, presented to the House accounts of regulations and expences; the titles of which were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the table.

"A motion was made for "an account of the grofs and net produce of the duty on soap, from the 5th July 1782, to the 5th January, 1783.

"Mr St Andrew St John presented "an act for repealing so much of the acts of the 16th and 17th of his present Majesty, as prohibits the trade and intercourse with the United States of America." The same was read a first time."

Edinburgh College, April 12. 1783.

On Wednesday the 14th of May, Dr A. HAMILTON, Professor in the University, will begin his Summer Course of Lectures, on the THEORY and PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY.

And, On the 1st of June, he will also begin a Class for MIDWIVES.

Poor Women near their term of delivery will be admitted, as usual, into the Lying-in-Ward in the Royal Infirmary; or, if it should be inconvenient for them to leave their families, they will be carefully attended in their own houses.

Died here, the 12th current, Mrs Ann Stuart, daughter of the late Charles Stuart, Esq; of Donairs, and widow of Robert Blackwood, Esq; of Pitreavie, Advocate.

Sir George Savile has declared, that this is, of all other periods, the most improper for demanding changes in the representation; the measure right in itself, but most unadvisedly timed. Parties ought to be more settled, before questions of such magnitude as this are thought of.

By a letter received at Sunderland from Captain James Whitehead, of the ship Albion, which sailed from that port on the 26th of March, we learn, that, on the 30th, they had a heavy storm of wind: Being then close on the coast of Holland, he saw three laden colliers suffer, two of which he could not then learn the names of, or where they belonged to, but the other is the Mary Ann of Sunderland, Captain Hunter; all hands suffered. The Captain, with two of his people, were thrown on shore, and buried.—What makes this more lamentable, Captain Hunter was married on the 23d, he failed on the 26th, and on the 30th he suffered.

In the trial of Thomas Thomson, as mentioned in our last Wednesday's paper, the jury returned their verdict on Thursday, unanimously finding the pannel guilty; whereupon he was sentenced to be executed in the Grassmarket, on Wednesday the 21st of May. Counsel for the Crown, Mr Robert Blair, Mr Alexander Abercrombie, and Mr William Craig; for the pannel, the Hon. Mr Henry Erskine, and Mr William Stewart. He was recommended to mercy by the jury.

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, April 12.

"This week, several more companies of the Athol Highlanders have marched through here for Scotland.

"At Wigton fair, on Saturday last, there was a large show of black cattle, which sold at good prices.

"This week, we have had a continuance of fine mild warm weather, and Thursday was more of a summer's day than any one in the course of last year."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 8.

"Among those mentioned to succeed Lord Temple in the Viceroyalty are, Earl Fitzwilliam, Duke of Devonshire, and Earl Derby.—It is generally believed that the first of these noblemen will be appointed to that office, which is a matter of no small exultation to the Ponsobry family.

"Another report confidently asserts, that the Duke of Devonshire will be Lord Temple's successor. This arrangement gives blundering Jack Promise a view once more, of occupying the speaker's chair: as to filling that important station, he has not even the smallest pretensions from either abilities or merit.

"As in the new-formed Ministry in England we find not the names of Hillsborough, Shelburne, or any other of our absence Peers or Commons, we may hope that the long wished for bill for taxing absentees will pass here without difficulty. "We are happy to hear that the troops which were marched from Dublin, on account of the disturbances at Kilkenny, halted at Carlow; the whole of the business being amicably settled with General Lutterell, by the interposition of Colonel Butler and the principal gentlemen of Kilkenny."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, April 3.

"Yesterday evening, between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a party of the Leinster Fencibles sallied out a second time, to the number of about 100 men, each provided with 24 rounds of powder and ball, headed by their Colonel, with a drawn sword, and proceeded on from their barracks through John-street and High-street, bidding defiance to the whole city, and being shouted at by the mob, they turned about and fired several shots, some of which lodged in doors and windows some hundred yards from where they were discharged, but happily no lives were lost. I cannot express the consternation the whole inhabitants of the city were in. The Fencibles returned to their barracks between eight and nine, where they have sheltered themselves ever since. It is thought we shall have some more work with these unruly heroes; how it will end I cannot pretend to say.

"Too much praise cannot be given to Col. B. of the Rangers, on this, as well as on all other occasions, who, in endeavouring to pacify the town's people, narrowly escaped receiving a ball, which was lodged in a window, within a few inches of where this gentleman stood."

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 3.

"Last Wednesday was brought into the harbour of Castle-Townsend a large smuggler, laden with brandy and tobacco, which was taken off Bantry Bay, by one of Captain Donovan's revenue cutters."

We flatter ourselves, that the following Extract from OBSERVATIONS on the NATURE of OATHS, lately published, will not be unacceptable to many of our readers.

IN Scotland, the present laws of election are well known to be materially the same with what they were before the Union. A few alterations, or rather additions, have only been made, to prevent undue influence by means of bribery, and votes wholly temporary and nominal. Superiors, not Heritors of lands, are the legal voters, and enjoy that privilege, though their rights terminate with their lives, or are redeemable at a certain fixed period. In precise conformity to the letter and spirit of the law, large estates may be split into such superiorities. To ascertain, however, that rights are real, and not nominal, fictitious, and revocable at pleasure, and consequently that all who hold them are independent freeholders, every voter may be obliged to swear, that by no private collusive transaction he has destroyed their validity, or come under any obligation or promise to renounce them, till the term shall expire for which they were granted. This is declared to be the true meaning, and only intention of the oath, by repeated judgments of the House of Peers: And their interpretation will appear natural and well-founded, to all who candidly compare the several clauses of the oath, examine the two acts of Parliament where it is required, and at the same time keep in their view the evident and uniform spirit of the whole laws relative to this subject, of which these two acts make only a connected part. When considered in this proper sense, the oath is liable to severe condemnation;—because it requires a previous knowledge of a subject, which lies not in the line of most voters, before it can be understood;—because, on perusing it without this knowledge, it will appear to some to be expressed in dubious, to others in unintelligible language, and to every man of plain sense, to be improper and unsafe for any freeholder whatever, who is not proprietor, as well as superior of lands;—and because, after the fullest knowledge is attained, some parts of it are still so ambiguous, that even the supreme judges in Scotland have not always been perfectly consistent in their interpretations."

The Author next proceeds to enquire, whether the abuses meant to be corrected, are so pernicious as to require the oath? Whether the oath has answered the intended purpose? and whether other expedients may not be fallen upon, equally effectual and less exceptionable? In these enquiries, he takes occasion to make some remarks, on the heads of two bills, published by a committee of delegates from the different counties in Scotland. We shall perhaps take occasion at times to favour our readers with extracts from this part of the work, as the subject has, of late, engaged general attention.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

MR PRINTER,

As a very incorrect copy of a letter, signed ATTICUS, appeared in your paper of the 9th current, the annexed is submitted as containing more fully the sentiments he either meant, or ought to express.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

To the CITIZENS of the ROYAL BURGH in Scotland.

MISFORTUNE generally reflects reason to individuals. It holds up a dear-bought picture of their errors, and creates in them a wish to prevent them in future. This, it seems, holds not with nations, at least with the British nation. It has already experienced more innovations in the constitution, and a greater variety of wretchedness in its government, than is known in any other kingdom; for Britain, whose political system was once the glory of the world, from a flagitiousness of morals, is now become its derision. At this moment, humbled by an unsuccessful war, and bleeding with foreign wounds, we seem to be in love with ruin, callous to every noble sentiment, and in that torpid state of indifference, as if we were to see our dear-bought liberties expire without one stirring struggle. How otherwise shall we account for that languor which yet prevails, notwithstanding the indignity offered to the plan of reform proposed by that virtuous young man, who so justly has been stiled, "The jewel without a flaw." But there are rights which Britons cannot resign; and I trust the time draws near when their requests will not be denied. Vox Populi vox Dei, is true in fact. It was true in the Middlesex election; and the enemy of representation saw the infamy of his conduct in the expunging his own resolution.

It is with the greatest pleasure I observe the spirit of liberty has taken a northern direction, and begins to infect the people of this country. A love of order and of true government animates this part of the kingdom; and I hope they will now assert their rights with decency and firmness, in opposition to those political leaders, whose unprincipled conduct disgraces the British Senate.

Scotland, for a course of years, has suffered a variety of bitter mortifications, for which the present completion of the times promises some atonement; yet, in every struggle for liberty, we have left the English without support. But if we understand our own interest, we will no longer remain idle spectators. Equally interested, let us join our efforts, though weak, to those of our countrymen, and nobly stand or fall together. Let us follow their standards, and share with them the honour of preserving the rights of the Sovereign, and restoring to the people their majesty.

I wish all ideas of a general or partial innovation of the political government of the country to be banished, and recommend a steady adherence to the constitution as originally established. Experience proved the expediency of a revolution. Corruption, that canker of the constitution, which has been so imperceptibly increasing, proves the necessity of a reform.

Several letters have appeared under the signature of ZENO, (a second edition of which is now in the press). These have been followed by meetings and resolutions of the most respectable Burghs in Scotland. Their allegations are most strictly legal, and he merits no reply who ignorantly asserts the contrary. Their petitions will be presented to Parliament by members the most respectable; and they desire, and will (as usual) have the satisfaction to hear their grievances seriously taken into consideration. To ZENO is not altogether to be imputed that spirit of liberty which at present pervades this country.

The concurrence of the capital is perfectly immaterial to the other Burghs in Scotland. They may say, "Let the galled jade go wince, my withers are unwrung;" and the rest of their countrymen will laugh at them for the assertion. A cause which involves the peace and prosperity of the Scottish Burghs shall not be abandoned; and these hirelings, who attempt to mislead, shall be held up to the infamy they deserve.

It is not in the spirit of party I take up the pen. Actuated by a nobler motive, I wish to rouse my countrymen to a proper sense of their consequence as men and citizens. I will use my honest endeavours to rescue my country from the thralldom in which it has long been held. Hereditary jurisdictions are no more; and hereditary councils and members of Parliament, I trust, have not much longer to exist.

If the warmth of argument shall draw from me a keen epithet, or ludicrous allusion, let them be understood as they ought.

There are subtleties in argument, which render their authors contemptible, and to which no reply should be given. When the Public are interested, they expect sound sense and solid reasoning.

A great, a virtuous, and highly-esteemed character, has declared himself our advocate. The friend of man is in itself a phalanx.

The present Secretary has likewise declared himself our supporter. With such friends let us indulge the most sanguine hopes. If unfortunately we meet a defeat, let it serve but the more firmly to unite us. If the people are in earnest, and thank God there is now no reason to doubt it, they must and will be relieved.

ATTICUS SEUNDUS.

April 12. 1783.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

EPIGRAM.

WHAT raptures in my bosom rise,
When'er kind chance directs my eyes
To Myra's matchless shape!
The celebrated Paphian Queen
Ne'er mov'd with so divine a mien,
Nor such a graceful step.
But when I think on Myra's mind;
Her virtuous manners, taste refin'd,
I then must needs adore;
Here, too, the Goddess she excels,
And far beyond her merit swells;

For Venus was a w—e:

Montrose, April 12.

CANTATOR.

MEMBERS for the ensuing GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbytery of Ayr.—Rev. Mess. John Steel, Stair, William M'Gill, Ayr; Duncan M'Myne, Dalmellington; John Shepherd, Muirkirk; and John M'Math, Tarbolton, ministers.—John Hamilton, Esq; of Bargany; and William Wallace, Esq; of Sauchie, elders.

Presbytery of Lanark.—Rev. Mess. James Gray, Lanark; and Robert Buchanan, Lesmahago, ministers. The right hon. the Earl of Hyndford, elder.

Presbytery of Hamilton.—Rev. Mess. Alexander Dobbie, Glasgow; Henry Stevenson, Slantyre; and John Scott, Strathaven, ministers.—Mr Alexander Fleming, elder.

Presbytery of Inverness.—Rev. Mess. Robert Rutherford, Castle-town; and Mr John Dow, Canisobie, ministers.—Mr James Saunders, writer to the signet, ruling elder.

Burgh of Montrose.—Mr Robert Moodie land-waiter, Leith, elder.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED at LEITH, April 12. Friendship, Mafson, from Hull, with potatoes and oats; Cecelia and Anna, Farnholm, from Rotterdam, with flax, flax seed, and oats; Friendship, Dendon, from London, with goods; Mary, Young, from St David's, with coals; Providence, Ross, from Glasgow, with goods.

SAILED, Peggy, Clark, for Dundee; Falkirk, Sommerville, for Newcastle; Catharine, Cormack, for Caithness; Pleasantie, Mitchellson, for Lynn, in ballast.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

Not acted this Season.

For the Benefit of Mr HALLION,

On SATURDAY the 19th April, will be presented, THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.

Captain Macheath, Mr LAMASH;

And Filch, (with an additional Song) Mr MOSS.

Lucy Locket, Miss FARREN.

And Polly Peachum, Mrs BADDELEY.

End of Act II. a Hornpipe, by Mrs TANNETT.

Between the Play and Farce will be presented a piece of one act, as performed here three years since with universal applause,

CALLER

THE WIVES REVENGED.

Dinitty, Mr JOHNSON;

Vermilion, Mr LA-MASH;—and Alderman Tokay, Mr MOSS;

Mrs Tokay, Mrs MILLS;—Mrs Dinitty, Mrs TANNETT;

And Mrs Vermilion, Mrs SPARKS.

To which will be added a Farce called

THE GENTLE SHEPHERD,

as altered by Mr DROOZ.

Patie, Mr HALLION;

And Bauldy, (his first Essay in that character) Mr MOSS;

Peggy, Mr HENDERSON;

And Madge, Mrs SPARKS.

For the Benefit of the CHARITY WORK-HOUSE of this CITY, TO-MORROW Evening, the following question will be the subject of debate in the

LYCÆUM,

OR SCHOOL OF ELOQUENCE,

"Are Mankind, in bestowing Charity, more generally influenced by

"GENEROUS or SELFISH motives?"

The Members of the Lycæum, considering that there are many charitably disposed Citizens who, from principles of delicacy, have declined involving their names as subscribers at the Goldsmith's Hall, and have thereby been prevented from contributing to so benevolent and useful an institution, these may have an opportunity of relieving the distressed, by giving according to their inclination or ability on that evening.

The entire profits of the Meeting are appropriated to the above charity, and the public may be assured thereof, the Tickets are issued, and Money received, by the Treasurer, and other managers of the House. Ladies tickets are not given gratis on this night, that they also may have the pleasure of administering to the necessities of the poor.

N. B. St Andrew's Chapel, the place of Meeting, is large and commodious, and will contain about 1000 persons.

TO COVER this season, at Pinkie Inn, near Musselburgh, at Two Guinea and Half a Crown to Gentlemen, and One Guinea and a Shilling to Farmers.

HERCULES.

He is a beautiful bright bay, fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably fleet, and master of any weight.—Hercules was got by a very fine Arabian, out of a ship mare; and is thought by judges to be one of the strongest thorough-bred horses in Britain.

Gift for Mares.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, April 21. Mary, M'Leir, from Cork, with limestones; Mary, Millar, from Kirkcudbright, with meal; Hannibal, Trickle, from Lisbon, with salt and fruit; and an Excise cutter, from a cruise.

MASONS AND LABOURERS WANTED.

WANTED immediately, at Amisfield, by Haddington, to be employed during the Summer season, from twenty to thirty good MASONS, and from ten to fifteen able LABOURERS. Good encouragement will be given. Apply to James Mitchell, factor at Amisfield.

Forth and Clyde Navigation.

AS is proposed to begin, without delay, to make a NAVIGABLE CUT from Scalock through the Hewk Farm to Holmrore; as also, to build an OUTER BASIN at Scalock;—any person or persons that will undertake said works, or any part of them, are hereby desired to give in proposals and estimates for the same, to Nicol Baird surveyor of the Great Canal, at his house at Kelvinhead: which proposals and estimates must be delivered in before Thursday the 1st May next, at the Committee of Management will then take said proposals and estimates under their consideration.

Canal, April 9, 1783.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTHS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 18th current, at the Woollen Manufactory in Haddington, by the Gentlemen of the Committee for the Industrious Poor of that parish, a large Assortment of WOOLLEN GOODS, consisting of Blankets, Flannels, and greasy Webs. The roup to begin precisely at eleven o'clock forenoon. Good encouragement will be given, and discount allowed for ready money.

House and Parks at Inveresk.

TO be SOLD or LET, and entered to immediately, the following SUBJECTS in Inveresk, belonging to Mr. Bucknall, viz. A NEAT WELL-FINISHED HOUSE, consisting of eight rooms and a kitchen, with Stable, Coach-house, Byre, Washing-house, and Brew-house, and other conveniences, with a small Garden. A SMALL INCLOSURE, of about three acres, laid down with grass-seeds last season. ANOTHER INCLOSURE, of about five acres, old grass. And a THIRD INCLOSURE, of about 3½ acres, also old Grass. For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh. The Terms: at the house will show the house, offices, and garden; and John Douglas Wright will show the parks.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, on Wednesday the 23d April next, between the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The LANDS of DALMARNOCK, NEW-

LANDS, and KONNYHILL, lying in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, and lately pertaining to Mr. Gray of Dalmarnock. For further particulars, apply to Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow, or Patrick Robertson writer there.

Such of the creditors who have not yet produced their grounds of debt, with an affidavit to the verity thereof, are desired immediately to send the same to Mr. Hamilton the trustee.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. TO be SOLD by auction within John's Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th of August next, betwixt the hours of four and seven in the afternoon.

The LANDS and ESTATES after-mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Calwayend, and Corra, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Bootle; the Lands of Meikle and Little Glens, Glenend, and Falbae, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright; the Lands of Whitefield, Callide, and Slacks, in the parish of Anwoth; the Lands of Mark, Mossie, Bornefs, Over and Neither Chapelton, Over and Neither Muncraig, Knockbrex, Barocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingleson, and the half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the parish of Borge, and stewartry foresaid. In case no purchaser offer for the whole lands, they will be exposed in the following lots. The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs, L. 250 10 0
 2. The Lands of Corra, 80 0 0
 3. The Five Parks of Calwayend, 34 9 3
- These three lots are all of an excellent soil, contain plenty of marle, and are within sixteen measured miles of Dumfries, and ten of Kirkcudbright, and upon the high road betwixt Carlisle and Dumfries.
4. The Four Merk Land of Meikle Glen and Glenend, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when last let, 210 0 0

N. B. There is a good house of four rooms on a floor, with garden, farm-house, and office-houses, upon the lands of Meikle Glen.

5. The Lands of Falbae, 24 0 0
6. The Lands of Whitefield, Callide, and Slacks, 100 0 0
7. The Lands of Mark, 20 0 0
8. The Lands of Mossie, 10 10 0
9. The Twelve-merk Land of old extent of Bornefs, 120 0 0
10. The Lands of Over and Neither Chapelton, 110 0 0
11. The Twelve-merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Neither Muncraig, 145 0 0
12. The Three-merk Land of Knockbrex, the Eight-merk Land of Barocco, the Twenty-two-shilling Land of the Four-merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of lease, but paid when let, 351 0 0
13. The Half of the Lands of Ingleson, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton, 140 0 0

The above estate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the stewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The estate is inclosed, the most of it subdivided, and almost the whole unimproved. The Lands in the parish of Borge stretch along the shore opposite to the Bay of Wigton for upwards of five miles, and have inexhaustible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very small expence.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Macewan writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr. David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) persons inclining to purchase may apply. Mr. Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.

FOREIGN SHIPS TO FREIGHT.

The ROMAN EMPEROR, of about 280 tons, Henrich Rathjen Master,



The SUN, of about 260 tons, Berend Wachter Master,

Are every day expected to arrive in the Frith of Forth, and will charter, upon reasonable terms, to bring grain from any port in the Baltic, not higher up than Riga. Apply to Charles Addison and Son, Borrowstounness. Not to be repeated.

TO be SOLD on Tuesday the 22d instant, at the hour of twelve noon, in the house of Mrs. Ritchie on the shore of Leith,



The CHARMING JEAN of Kinghorn (Passage Boat), with her sails and rigging, as she shows lies in the harbour of Leith.

For particulars, apply to James and John Hatton and Company, of the Leith Ropery. Not to be repeated.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, The FARM of RANNIESWALLS of Over Inzievar, as presently possessed by James Laurence, lying in the parish of Saline and shire of Fife. This farm consists of 100 acres of exceeding fine land, and is reckoned one of the best farms in that part of the country.

Proposals for a lease may be given in to John Ronaldson, Esq; of Balthall, the proprietor, or to Samuel Mitchell, junior, clerk to the signet.

FARM TO BE LET.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, THAT Farm called WESTMAINS, of Gleneagles, now possessed by John Caw, lying in the parish of Blackford, and shire of Perth, half way between Striding and Perth. It consists of about 260 acres of excellent arable land, divided into eight inclosures, all properly fenced and watered, and sheltered by grown strips of planting. In the hands of a person of skill and stock, it is capable of considerable improvement, as it lies in the center of many markets, and lime and marle can easily be done in the neighbourhood. There is a very large commodious house, and a complete set of offices upon it. This farm has always been remarkable for a dairy, and the entering tenant may have the advantage of purchasing a set of fine milk cows and other stock breed, on the ground, which are to be disposed of in the beginning of May next.—Apply to the proprietor at Gleneagles.—The farm will be let on reasonable terms to a person well recommended, and who is versant in the new and approved modes of husbandry.

HOUSE AND LANDS TO BE LET,

In Breadalbane, Perthshire, and FARM-STOCKING to be Sold. TO be LET for a whole year, half, or quarter of a year, and entered to at Whitunday next, genteely furnished.

The House of ACHLYNE, with Stables, Coach-house, Washing-house, and other necessary offices. The house is large and commodious, fit to accommodate any family; it has a carriage-road to the door, is delightfully situated, and in the near neighbourhood of a fine sporting country, abounding with game of every kind. The gardener at Achlyne will supply any family residing there with all sorts of necessary garden-stuffs.

Further information may be had from the proprietor at Achlyne, or from William Leslie writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

To be also let, for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, THE WHOLE LOW GROUNDS of the Farm of Achlyne, consisting of arable and pasture grounds, and an extensive meadow, all inclosed and subdivided. These lands have been many years in the natural possession of the proprietor for the purpose of improvement, and, by a considerable expenditure of money, are now in fine order. The arable grounds may be ploughed with two horses, and they are supplied with lime and peats in abundance for the use of the farm.—The entry to the houses and farm may be at Whitunday next, and to the arable land at the separation of next crop from the ground.

And to be sold at Achlyne, upon the 7th of May next, the Milk Cows, and a variety of other Black Cattle; also Horses and Labouring Utensils of every kind; and at the term of Lammas following, the Growing Crops on the farm of Achlyne.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

And Upset Prices further reduced.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d April 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The House and Lands of POWDERHALL, lately belonging to Mr. Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceased, lying within the barony of Broughton, parish of St. Cuthbert's, and shire of Edinburgh.

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the water of Leith, contain about sixteen Scots acres of a very rich soil, all completely inclosed, and divided into several different fields, surrounded with very thriving and beautiful stripes of planting. The pleasure-ground is laid out with great taste, and the garden and wall surrounding the pleasure-ground are well stocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The house stands upon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Cross of Edinburgh, and consists of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, besides five bed-rooms and two large light closets in the garret-story. The dining-room in the second story is about 26 feet by 17; and the parlour in the first story is about 16 by 14. There are also two cellars, one of them with catacombs; and a complete set of offices, containing stables for six horses, coach-house, cart-house, byre for four cows, with milk-house, washing-house, and large laundry, with two servants rooms, and several other conveniences. At the offices is a pump-well plentifully supplied, and at the head of the entry from the Bonnington road there is a good gardener's house of two apartments.

As also the House called BEAVERHALL, built upon the said lands, consisting of five rooms, and a bed-chamber with a fire-place, besides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the house is a large building with a number of apartments, formerly made use of as a hat-manufactory, which may be easily converted into offices.

The said lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's hospital for payment of an yearly fee-duty of about 48 bolls barley-bear.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the whole of the above subjects will now be exposed at the upset-price of 12000. Sterling.

The house at Powderhall may be seen at any time. William Knox, gardener at Powderhall, will show the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above subjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton clerk to the signet.

N. B. If the above subjects are not sold, they will be let, and may be entered to immediately after the above day of roup.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS, with the Mill and Maltures thereof, lying in the parish of Gamrie, and shire of Banff, consisting of

| | A. | R. | F. |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|
| Arable Land, | 706 | 2 | 29 |
| Improveable Ground, | 324 | 0 | 3 |
| Pasture, | 663 | 1 | 6 |

Total Scots measure, 1693 3 38

This estate, from the long absence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a most desirable subject for improvement. It lies pleasantly on the sea-coast, within two miles of the town of Banff, and still nearer to Dornoch and Garmouth, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the soil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully supplied with fuel, in virtue of a servitude over the neighbouring moor of Fithery.

The present free rent, compared to the extent and value of the subject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 211 l. 19 s. 7½ d. Sterling, including the conversion of 121 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, in the course of the current leases, some rises will take place; and nothing is slated, and owing to the want of hands, little is at present drawn, for a quarry of fiery fine blue slate, which formerly yielded 40 l. a-year, and may now be again wrought to still greater advantage.

The mansion-house and offices, built by the proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; so that altogether a more complete property, for its extent, can seldom appear in the market.

The Teids, with an exact plan of measurement, are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will show the grounds and furnish rentals, which, with an inventory of the progress, may also be had from Andrew Stewart junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has full power to sell.

LANDS IN CLYDESDALE TO BE SOLD,

AND INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of John Hadden vintner in Lanark, upon Tuesday the 9th May next, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon.

The Remaining Parts of the Lands which belonged to the deceased George Gray, Esq; sometime of Leiston, consisting of the lands of Haukland, Dickieland, Hallhills, Goosefield-house, and Bourtrees, lying within the parish of Lesmahago, and shire of Lanark, and that in whole or in separate lots, as purchasers shall incline. These lands are presently out of lease, are of great extent, and very capable of improvement, being in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime.

The progress of writs, articles of roup, and schemes of the different lots to be seen in the hands of David Ruffel accountant in Edinburgh, or John Smyth writer to the signet; to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply for further information. And the tenants will show the lands.

Such of the Creditors of the said George Gray as have not yet lodged their grounds of debt, are requested forthwith to do so, with oath on the verity, in the hands of the said David Ruffel or John Smyth, so as that matters may be prepared for a division of the price of the lands already sold, which is payable at Lammas next.

LANDS TO BE SOLD by Private Bargain,

In the county of Berwick, and Parish of Coldingham,

And entered to at Whitunday 1783.

THE Lands and Estate of MOORHALL, formerly part of the lands of Hillend, containing 164 acres and a half, English measure, all inclosed and subdivided with ditch and hedge. The lands are in the possession of John Constable the proprietor, all improved, pleasantly situated and command a fine prospect of the country. They lie just upon the post road, within two miles of Coldingham, nine miles of Berwick upon Tweed, and three miles of Eycmouth, where plenty of lime is to be had at a reasonable price. There is a very neat mansion-house on the estate, with an complete set of offices. The lands hold of Mr. Home of Wedderburne, and pay an yearly fee-duty of 7 d. Sterling.

For particulars apply to the proprietor, attorney in Berwick, or to Thomas Johnston of Templehall, one of Mr. Constable's trustees, who has power to conclude a bargain; and the title-deeds of the lands may be seen in the hands of Adam Watson writer in Dunfer.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of June, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The LANDS of GLENGELT, lying in the parish of Channellkirk, and county of Berwick, seventeen miles south of Edinburgh, on the great road to England by Greenlaw and Kelfo, consisting of the following Farms, all lying contiguous,—

I. UPPER and NETHER GLENGELT, possessed by John Cairns.

II. CHANNELKIRK INN and LARGE INCLOSURE, possessed by Alexander Dow.

III. MOUNTMILN and BRAEFoot, with the adjacent miltures, possessed by George Lyall.

IV. HUNTERSALL, possessed by George Thomson.

V. Mr. Scott's possession, and sundry Houses and yards in the town of Channellkirk.

The whole is known to be low rented, of very great extent; and, allowing only 5 per cent. for money expended on building and inclosing the yearly value is 270 l. Sterling.

The upset-price, 5250 l. Sterling.

The whole holds blench of the Crown; and the purchaser will get an heritable right to the teinds.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Borthwick of Crookstown, the proprietor.

LANDS in the County of Sutherland.

To be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament-House of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THE Lands of CAMBUSAVIE and others, belonging to Andrew Sutherland of Cambusavie, lying within the parish of Dornock and shire of Sutherland.

The total gross rent of these lands amounts to 48 l. 17 s. 2 d. Sterling, converting the victual at 10 s. the boll, and the services at the usual rates of the country.

But the proprietor having no right to the teinds, one fifth of the gross rent is struck off on that account; and valuing the free rent at 23 years purchase, the upset price of the lands is L. 892 6 4 10-12ths. And the free teind of 6 l. 19 s. 10 d. 5-12ths Sterling.

being valued at five years purchase, makes 34 19 4 1-12ths.

Total upset price of stock and teind, L. 927 5 8 11-12ths.

The lands hold blench of the Countess of Sutherland.

Printed particulars of the rental and value may be seen in the hands of Alexander M'Kenzie writer to the signet; and the articles of roup and title-deeds will be shown by him, or by John Callender, deputeclerk of Session.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Inflammations on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr. GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.